

Our Dumb Animals.

"WE SPEAK FOR THOSE WHO



CANNOT SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES."

"I would not enter on my list of friends,
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." — Cowper.

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No. 4.

Fame and Duty.

"What shall I do, lest life in silence pass?"
"And if it do,
And never prompt the bray of noisy brass,
What need'st thou rue?
Remember, aye the ocean-deeps are mute;
The shallows roar:
Worth is the ocean,—fame is but the bruit
Along the shore."
"What shall I do to be for ever known?"
"Thy duty ever."
"This did full many who yet slept unknown."
"Oh, never, never!
Think'st thou perchance that they remain unknown
Whom thou know'st not?
By angel trumpets in heaven their praise is blown—
Divine their lot."
"What shall I do to gain eternal life?"
"Discharge aright
The simple dues with which each day is rife,
Yea, with thy might.
Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise,
Will life be fied,
While he, who ever acts as conscience cries,
Shall live, though dead." — Schiller.

Extracts from a Sermon.

By REV. DR. WHITON, OF NEWARK, N. J. JULY 20, 1879.
From the text: "Doth God take care for Oxen?"

The first point to which I ask attention is the Bible teaching on this subject. It is in remarkable contrast with the indifference, the callousness, the cruelty which till recently have characterized the Christian nations. It is a fact that humanity as well as religion came to Europe from the East. Mohammedans and Brahmins have been in advance of Christians on this subject, but not for any failure in the Holy Scriptures to appeal to Christian consciences. The Fourth Commandment declares the right of the laboring animal to rest equal to the right of the laboring man. Twice repeated is the command: "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." Three times repeated is the command, "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk;" a command which finely illustrates what some are pleased to call the sentimentalism of humanitarians. Call the Old Testament sentimental for forbidding that any part of the goat's milk used for boiling a kid should be the milk of

the kid's dam. Remember, however, that it is of high importance to cultivate such sentiments. They make the difference between a fine nature and a coarse one; between one accessible to spiritual influences and one inaccessible. Similar to this is the precept which forbids that a calf or a lamb should be killed together with its parent on the same day (Leviticus xxii. 28). Then we find the law of birds-nesting, requiring that if a nest with eggs or with young were taken, the parent bird should be spared (Deuteronomy xxii. 6, 7). Beside these commandments we find others, forbidding neglect of animals gone astray or overcome with burdens, or fallen into holes—precepts in which regard for the owner's rights, and for the animals' rights seems equally apparent. The same kindly spirit appears also in the book of Jonah, where God is represented as sparing Nineveh not only because of its multitude of innocent children, but also because of its "*much cattle*." The Temple sacrifices, it is true, occasioned great destruction of life, but no more than our slaughter-houses. Priests killed the victims more humanely than some butchers. The sacrifice became food for sacrificers after a portion had been laid on the altar. Roast meat was then hallowed oftener than now by a religious spirit in the eater. Our blessing asked at the table is a relic of the primitive sacrifice that preceded the banquet on the victim. The Old Testament asserts man's dominion over the beasts as conferred upon him by God, that they may be for his service and for his food. But it is pervaded by a kindly sympathetic recognition of the dumb creatures as our fellow creatures, equally with us dependent upon the care of Providence. "These all" says the Psalmist, "wait upon Thee that thou mayst give them their meat in due season," etc. (Ps. 104, 27-30). In the New Testament the same strain is prolonged in our Saviour's teachings, that the almost worthless sparrow is embraced within the thought and care of God; that the raven's food is supplied by Divine Providence.

The next point to be noticed is the retrograde tendency, observable in christendom with regard to this Bible law of humanity. We may instance both Protestant and Romanist nations of the latest period. The bear-garden was the characteristic English show, as the bull-fight was and is the Spanish. Bear-baiting declined in England, when the theatre rose into importance during the Elizabethan period, but it lingered till some time in the present century. Macaulay observes, that

the Puritans in Cromwell's time suppressed the sport, but says, they did it not from sympathy with the bear's sufferings, but from antipathy to the spectator's pleasures. The spirit of the bear-garden and the bull-fight still lingers among us in those degraded and degrading matches in fighting animals which are stopped by the police. Ruffians and blacklegs are now in this country the sole surviving patrons of a class of sports that even in Protestant England have been patronized by Christian gentlemen and ladies. The taste for things of that sort is drawn from the old heathenism that built the Coliseum to give wider range to the brutal sport which before the Coliseum was built slaughtered four hundred bears at Rome in one day for the entertainment of the people, and on another occasion made four hundred tigers fight with bulls and elephants. With the blood of these wretched brutes, the blood of wretched men freely mingled in combats of gladiators for the period of over six hundred years. This example set at Rome was imitated in the provincial cities of Western Europe while the Roman Empire lasted. Each city had its amphitheatre and its bloody shows of fighting beasts and fighting men. And thus there passed into European civilization that tendency of which the Spanish bull-fight is the symbol, a tendency to callous indifference to the sufferings of the brutes. Against this tendency the spirit of Christianity is just beginning to make head, by aid of numerous societies for preventing cruelty to animals. Seventeen hundred years ago the heathen philosopher Plutarch wrote upon the duty of benevolence toward the dumb creatures in a strain which no Christian writer has equalled till recent times. But this noble heathen stands only midway between us and these ancient Scriptures, whose teachings have been so strangely forgotten among the nations which profess to receive them as of Divine authority. If we compare with the Old Testament teachings the most advanced teaching of modern times in this doctrine, we shall not find much to boast of above the writings of over three thousand years ago. Nay, even the modern scientist, who thinks as did Professor Agassiz, that the dumb animals have a future life before them, finds that old Ecclesiastes is on record before him with the question whether the animals might not be on a level with man in this point. "Who knoweth the spirit of man, whether it goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast, whether it goeth downward?"

Killing is permitted, but not over-killing. For instance, it does not seem to me right to destroy birds for the sake of decorating ladies' hats. Many nice questions might be raised. I will touch only one main point. Many species seem formed to be the food of higher species. The same food-right belong to man. The manner then in which this food-right is exercised makes all the difference between the culture of humanity and barbarian callousness. To me the destruction of living creatures for the mere excitement of sport is simply a relic of barbarism.

There is a time in a boy's life when he needs instruction on this subject, as the barbarian instinct for destroying life appears, when he wants to catch fish, which he cares nothing for when caught; when he wants a gun for blind warfare on birds and squirrels; when a tramp through the woods has no relish except from life blood wantonly shed, and steadiness of eye and hand is not worth practicing on a gun-barrel except at a living target. Such a boy needs saving from low and brutal habits. It is of little consequence whether he or the hawks destroy the birds, except so far as he is concerned. He needs to become thoughtful humane, benevolent. Regard for the rights of the dumb animals will make him more regardful of human rights, more of a gentleman, more likely to be a Christian. It is, therefore, an essential thing in a child's education that he should be taught humanity to the dumb animals.

The next thing I recommend, is that we should assure ourselves that this subject is *important*, both in a moral and religious point of view. It would not be strange if some good people could be found in church to-day disposed to call this a subject unfit for Christian pulpits. "Doth God take care for Oxen?" exactly expresses the twist their minds have got. As to the moral influence of habitual humanity to dumb animals, there can be no question, that it works toward justice, sympathy, benevolence, etc. As to the religious bearings of this question it is settled by the place which is given to this duty in the Holy Scriptures.—*Newark Advertiser*.

Voluntary Societies.

The spirit of association is the fountain of much that is noblest in human character, and of much that is most heroic in human conduct. For all the desires and aspirations of self are not selfish. The interests of self, justly appreciated and rightly understood, may be, nay, indeed, must be, the interests, also, of other men—of society—of country—of the church, and of the world.

And so it is that when the aim of any given appreciation is a high aim, directed to ends really good, and seeking the attainment of them by just methods of procedure, the spirit it evokes becomes itself a new "Law"—a special force operating powerfully for good on the mind of every individual subject to its influence. Some pre-existing motives it modifies—some it neutralizes—some it suppresses altogether—some it compels to work in new directions.

And so we need not be surprised to find that through the organized efforts of communities of men, the evils which arise by way of natural consequence out of the helplessness and thoughtlessness of the individual Will, are evils which, to a large extent, can be met and overcome.—*Reign of Lakes*.

Nature's Awakening.

"Night is a dead, monotonous period under a roof; but in the open world it passes lightly, with its stars and dews and perfumes, and the hours are marked by changes in the face of Nature. What seems a kind of temporal death to people choked between walls and curtains, is only a light and living slumber to the man who sleeps afieid. All night long he can hear Nature breathing deeply and freely; even as she takes her rest she turns and smiles; and there is one stirring hour unknown to those who dwell in houses, when a wakeful influence goes abroad over the sleeping

hemisphere, and all the out-door world are on their feet. It is then that the cock first crows, not this time to announce the dawn, but, like a cheerful watchman, speeding the course of night. Cattle awake on the meadows; sheep break their fast on the dewy hillsides and change to a new lair among the ferns; and houseless men, who have lain down with the fowls, open their dim eyes and behold the beauty of the night.

"At what inaudible summons, at what gentle touch of Nature, are all these sleepers thus recalled in the same hour to life? Do the stars rain down an influence, or do we share some thrill of mother earth below our resting bodies? Even shepherds and old country folk, who are the deepest read in these arcanæ, have not a guess as to the means or purpose of this nightly resurrection. Towards two in the morning they declare the thing takes place; and neither know nor inquire further. We have a moment's look upon the stars, and there is a special pleasure for some minds in the reflection that we share the impulse with all out-door creatures in our neighborhood, that we have escaped out of the Bastille of civilization, and are become, for the time being, a more kindly animal and a sheep of Nature's flock."—*Travels with a Donkey*, p. 136.

Extracts from "Paul Faber."

"But Faber escaped the worst. He did not learn to look on humanity without respect, or to meet the stare of appealing eyes from man or animal without genuine response—without sympathy. He never joined in any jest over suffering, not to say betted on the chance of the man who lay panting under the terrors of an impending operation."

"The horses neighed a welcome the moment his boots struck the stones on the yard, for they loved their master with all the love their strong, timid, patient hearts were as yet capable of."

"Mrs. Wingfield would drive two or three times up and down the street with her load of children, then turn it out, and take another, and another, until as many as she judged fit had had a taste of the pleasure. This she had learned from seeing a costermonger fill his cart with children, and push behind, while the donkey in front pulled them along the street, to the praise and glory of God."

Meeting to Suppress Vivisection in London.

The third annual meeting of the International Association for the Total Suppression of Vivisection took place in London in June. Sir Eardley Wilmot was called to the chair. Among the speakers was Miss Frances Power Cobbe, who moved the following resolution: "That the union of the three kindred societies in adopting the programme of Total Abolition is a subject of congratulation and a ground for renewed energy in the prosecution of our common task." In doing so, she said she had no proper right to address the meeting, belonging, as she did, to another Anti-Vivisection Society, but she wished to express to them her entire sympathy in their work, their principles, and their aims. The three societies had been working for some time as friendly rivals, or rather she might say as allies in the same good cause. They had the same most dangerous enemy to fight against. When she read the magniloquent encomiums which men of science pass on each other all round, and the inflated periods with which we are daily pestered in the newspapers concerning their (almost superhuman) goodness and nobility, her heart sickened within her. The sort of science they had to fight against was science gone mad—science which had lost its human heart and conscience, and science which had lost its God! Science was the grand pursuit or the craze of this age, as the chase, war, learning, and art had been in former ages; but they need not be so desperately afraid of it. Still this science (so called) was a very formidable antagonist, and it was necessary they should have courage and faith, and that they should "serry their ranks" as soldiers under the

flag of humanity, fighting shoulder to shoulder against these Zulu's of science. They ought not to allow themselves to be knocked on the head with sheer impudence, as was sometimes their fate, nor permit themselves to be assailed by false facts. (Laughter and applause.) She asked all to take this great question to heart, and see whether they could not, by a united effort (for she hoped, before the next meeting, the societies would be united), do something towards stopping this abomination. Her friend Baron Weber had taken the movement up most heartily in Germany, and Baron Wulff was going to the Congress at Gotha to urge the abolition of vivisection and to inaugurate a league of German-speaking Anti-Vivisectionists. The battle was also being fought strongly in Copenhagen, and she thought they should form a league of English-speaking people, and inscribe on their banner, "Stop Vivisection!" She entirely endorsed the programme of this Society, and she trusted that the three bodies would be fused into one in the same office and for the same work.

The Sultan's Gifts to General Grant.

In a box some twenty by twenty feet square, open to the east, the floor covered with clean sweet straw, untrammelled by halter or bridle stood one of the Sultan's gifts to General Grant. The dappled-gray beauty danced up to the rope barrier, over which hung his Turkish wraps as warm as wool and as light as down, and playfully laid his velvet lips against my cheek. The eyes are large, humid orbs, as trustful in expression as a fawn's and the small, pointed ears as flexible.

His name translated from the Arabic is "the Leopard," but only in the wonderful shading of the spots of his front and quarters has he any semblance to his feline namesake. He stands one inch over fifteen hands and is seven years old. The dapple shades into a soft gray on his body that is as round as a barrel. The hairs of his mane, without wave or ripple, hang as straight as spun silk, conceded the truest evidence of his lofty lineage. The kingly creature was a pet among those who tended him in the Orient, and he with his mate "Linden-tree," were selected from a stud of twelve hundred horses belonging to the Sultan of Turkey. The horses are priceless in value, and are never sold. None of this strain has ever been in the country until now.

"Linden-tree" is not near as attractive in appearance as "the Leopard." He is darker, that is, his body is dappled where is mate's is solid gray, and both mane and tail are heavier; his eyes are neither as kindly or luminous as his mate's and he is shyer; and as he is but five years old he may improve in temper.

A more perfect creature was never foaled in the equine family than "the Leopard"—grace, beauty, docility and intelligence are his dominant qualities. He is affectionate and playful as a child. His gentle touch of my face was as gentle as possible. One studies him as a beautiful picture, and yet no painter could do him justice. His skin glistens like satin, and his hoofs are tended as henna-tipped nails of a Sultana. A harness has never been laid on him, and probably never will be.

The distinguishing characteristics of these horses are endurance and bottom. They will go from fifty to sixty miles without rest or food, making the distance without "wetting a hair" or marked fatigue.

They were brought to this country at the expense of the Sultan himself, on the Turkish steamer Marc, they being the only cargo, as the vessel came for arms manufactured for the Ottoman Government at Hartford, Conn. The passage across from Constantinople, where they shipped, occupied thirty one days. Their food during the voyage was one pound of honey and a peck of barley each day. When they landed at New Haven five thousand people and a band of music escorted them from the ship to the stables.—*Roxbury Gazette*.

Doings of Kindred Societies.

SAN FRANCISCO SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The annual meeting of this society was held about the 27th of July, 1879. We hope soon to have a copy of the annual report. The following trustees for the ensuing year were elected: Joseph W. Winans, J. Z. Davis, J. S. Hutchinson, James M. McDonald, Ira P. Rankin, Columbus Waterhouse, Charles Sonntag, Nathaniel Hunter, Gilbert Palache, Frank Eastman, D. W. Laird, A. S. Hallidie, James R. Bolton, Frank G. Edwards, Chas. N. Ellinwood, Leland Sanford.

THE Society at Vineland, New Jersey, has just chosen its officers as follows:—

Pres., J. B. Rose; Vice-Pres., R. M. Atwater; Treas., J. Sixsmith; Sec., E. A. Warden.

BREMEN, GERMANY, July 25, 1879.

A society among the young for the protection of animals has been established in Calcutta, using the Bremen covenants. A friend in Mitau, Kurland, Russia, has introduced the same covenant, which has been favored by clergymen and teachers, and 20,000 pupils have joined. "I don't make an 0 too much, sir."

In Hungary the system has been introduced with brilliant success by Mr. Maths Madaie of Arad. Our children will be better than we are, because of the success of our sacred work.

Fellowship of Animals' Friends.

A meeting, called by the invitation of the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, M. P., and Hon. Mrs. Cowper-Temple, was held at 15 Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, on Friday, the 10th inst., at three o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Association "to promote co-operation and sympathy amongst persons of all ages and all classes, who desire to act kindly and conscientiously towards the animals over whom they have power." There were present amongst others at the conference, Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Henry Hoare, Bart. (who mistook the hour of meeting for four o'clock, and was only able to take part in the proceedings of the Sub-Committee), Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., K. C. B., and Lady Malet, Rev. J. G. Wood, Miss Mundella, Miss F. P. Cobbe (who was unable to arrive till the end of the conference), Hon. Emmeline Canning, Miss Lloyd, Miss Hooper, Rev. Mr. Oxenham, Dr. Noé Walker, Dr. Childs, Mr. A. F. Astley, Rev. R. Belaney, Miss Rees, Miss Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. Braybrooke, from Blackburn, and Mr. A. M. Reid.

Letters have been received from Lord Coleridge, Mr. Mundella, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, &c., regretting their inability to be present, but wishing success to the new movement. Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall signed a joint communication, which stated how they rejoiced to hear of the proposed Association, and though they could not be present, their pens should be used in its advocacy.

Mr. Cowper-Temple, M. P., described the character of the new society which they had met to form. He said the name he suggested for it was "Fellowship of Animals' Friends," which, on consideration, he thought would be better than the title they had had before them of "Order of Friends of Animals."

Lord Shaftesbury then rose and moved, "That an Association be formed with the above object, to be called the Fellowship of Animals' Friends." His Lordship said that he could promise the signatures of thousands of young people in a week. All the children in the Ragged Schools with which he was connected would join it, and he believed the movement would spread like wild-fire throughout the country. He said they had all heard of the story, no doubt, but he would tell it again. The master of a Lancashire school wrote to him a year or two ago and asked his Lordship how he should soften "the feelings and manners" of his pupils towards dogs, cats, &c., which they fearfully tormented. "I suggested," said Lord Shaftesbury, "an exhortation to the pupils when

all assembled together, which I undertook to write, the institution of prizes, varying in degree for essays on the right way of treating animals, fortifying their arguments by texts of Scripture. I offered to provide the books and the money—no very great sums. The effect was excellent. The essays were composed. They differed, of course, in merit (a secondary consideration), and the texts they quoted had no more to do with the animals than with the moon. But that did not matter; the nature of lads, so the master said, seemed to be changed. They had new views of God's creatures, and of their duties. I use the words designed towards them."

Mr. Cowper-Temple seconded the resolution. Dr. De Noé Walker, in supporting the motion, said they could have no conception of the worst amount of cruelty inflicted on animals by boys in our public schools, and that he believed with Lord Shaftesbury, that if a prize was offered to these schools—one of value which would attract competition even amongst boys at Harrow and Eaton—it would have a most wonderful effect.

Rev. R. Belaney earnestly advocated the formation of the new Society.

Sir Alexander Malet asked what would be the relation of the proposed Association to the other Societies. They had the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Anti-Vivisection Societies, and he would like to know in what relationship it would stand towards them.

Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Cowper-Temple replied that they thought all the Societies would give a hearty co-operation to the association, whose object was to promote sympathy and common effort amongst all the friends of animals.

Sir Alexander Malet said that this was just the reply he wished to elicit, and which he thought he should get, and he gave the warmest support in his power to the projected association.

The motion that the Fellowship of Animals' Friends should be formed, was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Cowper-Temple then put the following resolutions which were voted upon separately and adopted by the meeting:—

I.—The object of this Association is to promote co-operation and sympathy amongst persons of all ages and all classes who desire to act kindly and conscientiously towards the animals over whom they have power and control.

II.—To draw attention to the various methods of discharging the duty which has been imposed by the dominion over animals given by the Almighty to mankind.

III.—To develop a due feeling of abhorrence against all cruelty.

IV.—To dissipate the thoughtlessness and to enlighten the ignorance which cause so much suffering to domestic animals.

V.—To extend the Bands of Mercy throughout the country, and to establish some communication and common action amongst them.

VI.—To diffuse instruction about the proper practical treatment of horses; cattle, sheep, dogs, fowls, and other domestic animals amongst those who have the care of them, and especially amongst the young men and boys employed in farms, stables, and slaughter-houses; to institute examinations; and so offer prizes to school children on the subjects of cruelty and the natural history of animals.

VII.—To engage as many persons as possible by a voluntary Pledge to become protectors of animals against cruelty.

VIII.—The Pledge to be in the following terms: *I promise to be kind to all the animals within my reach, and to protect them, as far as I can, from cruelty and ill-usage.*

IX.—The Fellowship consists of all who have taken and signed this pledge, or any familiar form of pledge that is approved of by the Fellowship. But membership of the Fellowship will be forfeited by a breach of the pledge.

X.—All members of the Fellowship will be entitled to wear a medal with a badge of light blue ribbon.

XI.—The affairs of the Fellowship will be con-

ducted by Wardens elected by the Members of the Fellowship, and by an Executive Committee nominated by the Wardens.

It was then proposed and carried, that the Earl of Shaftesbury be elected President; Right Hon. Cowper-Temple, M. P., Chief Warden; Sir Henry Hoare, Bart., Treasurer; Rev. J. G. Wood, Chaplain; and Mr. A. M. Reid, Secretary.

A. M. REID, Secretary.

1, Victoria Street, Westminster, S. W., London.

Management of Horses.

"Yes," said the deacon, in a professional tone, "indigestion is a much more prevalent complaint among horses than is generally supposed. It is the near or remote cause of many serious and fatal diseases. It arises usually from overwork, injudicious and irregular feeding, poor grooming, and ill-ventilated stables. Sometimes it arises from over-feeding and letting the horse stand idle in the stable for several days at a time, and then over-working."

"A winter's or summer's run in a barn-yard or pasture would be the best remedy. But if he cannot be spared, feed high on nutritious food and work moderately. Give him cut feed, that he can eat rapidly, and then let him rest as long as possible after eating. Give him nothing but cut feed, and when he has enough, if any is left, remove it from the manger. When he becomes accustomed to this treatment he will eat what he wants, and then lie down and rest, or at any rate will not be uneasily looking for more food till the next regular feeding time."

"Try him with a bushel of cut hay, two quarts of oat-meal, and two quarts of bran wel, moistened with boiling water, and allow him to stand from one feeding time till the next. Feed him three times a day. If he eats it up clean, all right; it is not too much for an ordinary-sized horse; if he is a very large horse he may be able to eat more. Let him have all that he will eat up clean, but no more. Give him a tablespoonful of salt every day. Water the first thing in the morning—all he will drink; give him water before or after every meal. Groom thoroughly. Let him have an entire day's rest at least once a week, and occasionally let him have two days in succession of entire rest from all work. Never put him to hard work immediately after eating; this is a very essential point. Always take off the harness when he is put in the stable, and rub him down and make him comfortable before giving him food."

"To which I would add," said the deacon, "be careful to blanket him when he has to stand out of doors after work. You may say this horse died of dyspepsia, or colic, or ruptured stomach, or inflammation of the kidneys, or bots, or what not, but in my opinion he died from being allowed to stand on the fair ground during a cold storm of rain and wind, without a blanket."

THAT excellent naturalist and charming writer, Frank Buckland, describes with great spirit the new performing bull at the Westminster Aquarium, London. The bull is an old hand at the Spanish bull-fights. He has, however, luckily, found a sincere friend in Signor Ortica, an experienced bull-fighter, who has made him his friend. So great friends are the man and this savage beast, that they are inseparable. Ortica sleeps with his bull—coiled up between the animal's legs. On one occasion some people came in the night to rob Ortica. Mr. Bull heard the thieves, and shortly made these gentlemen retreat. He is a magnificent animal, standing about five feet high, as black as night, only that the hair is worn off from the forequarters; the rest of the hair is shining like a satin dress. His name is Ligero, weight 1,900 pounds, bred by the Marquis of Tablentes; stud animal, and six years old. Suffice it to say that the animal is from the neighborhood of Seville (the capital of Andalusia), a place well known for its breed of cattle. The bull has a temper of his own. Nobody is allowed to touch him but Ortica, and there are not many who would volunteer so to do.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our Dumb Animals.

Boston, September, 1879.

Our September Paper.

The portrait of Mr. Angell will be gladly recognized by all who have ever seen him; and the briefly-told story of his life will both interest and instruct.

We are indebted to Mr. Shorey, the publisher of the "Nursery," of this city, for the excellent pictures of the "Mules," and for which he has our hearty thanks.

The extracts from the sermon of Rev. Dr. Whiton of Newark, N. J., on the first page, it gives us great pleasure to reprint from the "Newark Advertiser." Would that all other preachers of righteousness remembered the claims of the helpless as faithfully.

The doings of the "Animal Friend Society" in London, will repay a careful reading.

The editorial article on Prizes, and that on reprinting in the Spanish language some of our publications, deserve attention.

Prizes.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is desirous of recognizing acts of mercy to, or in behalf of the dumb creation, by public prizes, in order that the good example of those who do them may be more widely known.

To this end it now makes the following offers:
IN BEHALF OF HORSES.

To the two most humane drivers, twenty and ten dollars, respectively, who are employed upon each of the following Street Horse Railroads of Boston:—the Metropolitan, Highland, South Boston, Middlesex, Lynn and Boston, and Union.

To the two truckman, to the two hackmen, and to the two drivers of Public Coaches in the City of Boston, who are most humane in the treatment of their horses, twenty and ten dollars, respectively.

OF CATTLE.

To the two most humane drivers of Cattle at either the Brighton or Watertown market, fifteen and ten dollars, respectively.

To the two most humane dealers in Cows with their young Calves, at either the Brighton or Watertown Cattle Market, fifteen and ten dollars, respectively.

TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, SCHOLARS, PUBLISHERS, AND OTHERS.

To the three Teachers of Public Schools in Massachusetts, who shall be recognized by the Judges as having taught most successfully in their schools the duty of mercy to the dumb creation, the sums of twenty-five, twenty and fifteen dollars, respectively.

To the three Pupils of Public Schools in Massachusetts, fifteen, ten and five dollars, respectively, who have done most during 1879 for the cause our Society represents, by the number of names obtained above the age of nine years to the "Pledge of Mercy" in their respective towns, or by new subscribers to OUR DUMB ANIMALS.

To the two publishers of any book, magazine or newspaper, illustrated or otherwise, in which the cause of mercy to animals has been most satisfactorily explained and defended in the year 1879, thirty and twenty dollars, respectively.

To the General Manager, or other proper officer, of any Railroad Company in the United States or Canada, who has in force the most humane rules for the protection and transportation of living animals while in the care of his Company, the sum of fifty dollars.

Three prizes of twenty-five, twenty and fifteen dollars, respectively, to the three persons in Massachusetts, who shall have done conspicuous acts of disinterestedness in behalf of domestic animals during the year 1879.

To the two Inventors who, in 1879, shall, by their ingenuity, add most to the comfort of animals, or in facilitating their labors, twenty and ten dollars respectively.

The names of the Judges of the several classes of Prizes will be made known hereafter. The Judges will, also, in due time, make known through our paper, such conditions to competitors as they shall think necessary in each case. The decisions made by them will be announced, it is hoped, at the next annual meeting of the Society in March, 1880.

The right is reserved to the Judges of each class to withhold a prize in every case where they shall be of the unanimous opinion that the conditions have not been satisfactorily met.

National Humane Association.

The next annual meeting of this Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, at 10 A. M., on the second Wednesday of October next, unless its executive Committee shall see reason to change it to a later date.

We ask the friends of our cause, and especially the officers of societies for the P. C. A., to see that their respective localities and societies are represented at that meeting. As its objects concern every part of the country, let us hope that every part will, in some form, be represented. We assume that the West will surely be largely so, because Chicago is so accessible, and also because live-stock transportation by rail begins in the far West, and extends thence over more miles of the West than of any other section of our country.

Of course it need hardly be said, that the value of a meeting can hardly be measured by its numbers; but it is equally clear that numbers are an open testimony to the deep interest felt in its objects, and an evidence, to some extent, of the progress a cause has made.

Since the last annual meeting at Baltimore, the Association has had Mr. Zadok Street in its service, as a travelling agent, chiefly west of Chicago. Some of his letters have already appeared in our paper; and his report will let us know the *present modes of doing the business of cattle transportation*, and, also, his views of what may and therefore ought to be done to lessen its cruelties. Other reports upon other connected topics may be expected.

Our Chicago friends advise that railway managers and stock dealers be invited to attend and participate in the deliberations of the Association. Their idea is that the classes named, as well as the Western and Southern stock raisers, have a common pecuniary interest in this part of our work. There can be but one opinion on that point, and if men were always, or even largely, governed by their interests, we might confidently expect the active co-operation of the

classes referred to at once; but the schoolmaster to enlighten, and the preacher to awaken the conscience, are required before old habits are thrown off, or a step in advance of the existing public sentiment taken in any reform, even where pecuniary interest clearly requires it. But it is wiser, in an invitation, to err on the side of a generous confidence than on that of distrust, and we expect to see in the call for the meeting this new feature. Besides, it must be borne in mind, there are in every calling men far in advance of their class, and to them we may, and we do, confidently look for co-operation. Along the thousands of miles of rail over which the dumb cattle are sent, are the witnesses of their unnecessary sufferings; every where merciful voices plead for them; and a visit to abattoirs and slaughtering establishments where Western cattle are dealt in, will show the losses and the unhealthy condition of the flesh in consequence of the use of the goad by drovers, and the disregard of sanitary requirements. While such facts continue, the need of such an Association will be imperative.

Such a national gathering is the only opportunity fellow-laborers in this cause can have of becoming personally known to each other. The value of such acquaintance in their future work need only be suggested here.

Correspondence is invited with Edwin Lee Brown, Esq., President, at Chicago, or with its Secretary, at Boston, Mass.

Trap-Shooting.

Whenever our friends move to suppress pigeon-shooting, they hear the assertion that traps will not meet the needs of a true sportsman. The testimony of Capt. Bogardus, the best shot in America, on this point, has been quoted heretofore. And now we find in the new book on Game Birds, by Thos. Alexander, re-published in Munro's Seaside Library, the following testimony:

"Next comes shooting, but most certainly not at birds. A glass-ball trap will afford much better practice, because you can here more thoroughly study the causes of success and failure than is possible in the field."

"We will guarantee that a week of such practice" i. e. with glass balls, "will not only make a far better marksman than would a whole season of random and unsatisfactory shooting in the field, but it will have laid a solid and enduring foundation for future and progressive excellence."

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society

will hold its 26th annual fair on the Centennial Grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, September 8th to 20th, both inclusive, 1879. Among the premiums its managers offer, it gives us much pleasure to quote the following, and to ask to them the attention of our readers:

Best new and superior car for safe and comfortable transportation of live stock over long routes by rail — silver medal.

Best new and superior refrigerator car for transportation of fresh meat and perishable fruit over long routes by rail — silver medal.

New and superior arrangement of quarters for safe and comfortable transportation of live stock on long voyages by sea — silver medal.

New and superior refrigerator or chill-room for transportation of fresh meat and perishable fruit on long voyages by sea — silver medal.

Best device for simultaneously turning stabled stock loose in case of fire — silver medal.

Best essay on securing the least suffering to animals while they are being transported and slaughtered — silver cup or \$25.

Publications in Behalf of the Merciful Treatment of Animals, in the Spanish Language.

Our valued correspondent in Philadelphia, Miss A. Biddle, is interested in having this done. She truly says that as the work of protecting animals is yet in its infancy in Spain, we cannot look to the mother country for help in circulating information among the Spanish speaking people of North and South America. Inquiries have been made of Samuel A. Purdie of Metamoras, Mexico, a member of the Society of Friends, and he has written a sympathetic reply. He says the subject is perhaps more important in Spanish countries than others, and he will co-operate in this work in any way that he can. Mexico has ten millions of inhabitants, all but half a million of whom can use the Spanish language. Cuba and Central America are readily accessible from Mexico. "Our facilities for translating and circulating tracts in the Spanish language, Mr. Purdie says, are ahead of those of any other evangelical publishing house in Mexico." Mr P. gives details of the expense of circulating publications through the mails when sent from a Mexican post-office, showing a large gain in expenses over sending them from America. He says "cruelty is most noticeable in pack-mules and asses, whose bleached bones on our desert roads tell the story of their hard treatment."

"We can translate any tract which would be useful in promoting so benevolent an object, free of charge. Our proof-readers are conceded to be surpassed by none in Northern Mexico. We can print cheaper than you can get Spanish printing done. We can translate, correct and stereotype a twelve page tract, and print 1,000 copies for \$17, and print subsequently any quantity wanted at \$5 per 1,000, at most."

"Bull fights are kept up in this city every Sabbath evening. Cock fights occur twice a week. They are forbidden by law in most places, but the authorities tolerate them."

Any reader interested in this new field can aid by contributions to Miss A. Biddle, Philadelphia, or to this office, for the purpose, or may send communications to either.

Farcy and Glanders.

Since the first of January last, our office agents have found nearly twenty horses suffering with one or the other of the above-mentioned diseases, a majority of which were destroyed by their owners, while the others were turned over to the Cattle Commissioners and the local Boards of Health.

We are using our best efforts to prevent the spread of these diseases, and enjoin again upon our agents the importance of notifying at once their health officers of any cases they may see or which may be brought to their attention.

Caution to Subscribers.

In several instances letters to this office with money to pay subscriptions for OUR DUMB ANIMALS have failed to reach us, and, in consequence, we suggest that all such letters hereafter be registered. In all cases a receipt will be sent promptly by return of mail; and when such receipt is not received, it may be assumed that the letter has not come to us.

By registration, such missing letters might often be traced.

The Naples Society.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at Naples, Italy, has sent a circular to the Presidents of other Societies, signed by its President, Louis Palmieri.

The information desired relates to the date of the founding of the society; number of members; the practical measures of the society; financial resources; where the first society for this cause originated; and how many classes of members exist?

Mr. Angell has answered in behalf of the Massachusetts Society.

Correspondence.

VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, }
July 12, 1879. }

I came here to see the condition of the Texan cattle. The thermometer has ranged during the last three days from 94 to 102. I intend to see all if I can keep on my feet. There have been more cattle here to-day than yard-room. One train of cattle stood for four hours before room could be made for them. I interfered with the men for cruelly beating them when loading, and for using their pinion poles. The particulars I will write some time.

About one hundred cars of cattle passed here for Parsons, Kansas, to-day, to be unloaded there to-night, and I follow in about one hour for the same place, and shall be there to-morrow to see what is done.

QUINCY, ILL., July 16.

I arrived here this evening from a long journey over the railroad through Indian Territory to Texas. I have seen the Texan cattle loaded in cars at different stations as far south as Caddo, near the line of Texas, direct from the feeding lands, and have seen the same cattle unloaded and reloaded at two places before reaching here. I have also seen hundreds of other cars loaded with cattle. The run of cattle from Texas and the Indian Territory has been more than ever before.

The feed-yards at Dennison, Texas, the first shipping point, and all the feed-yards from there to this city (Quincy, Ill.), are owned and controlled by one man. I intend to take the first train to Schell City, Missouri, where he resides, in order to induce him, if possible, to prevent so much unnecessary cruelty at all the feed-yards by the use of sharp spikes in the ends of sticks, and the beating and pounding with large poles.

After that I shall go out on the Sante Fe Road, which runs through the Indian Nation, and over which large numbers of cattle are now being sent from the different places of shipment on that road. After that I shall go to Chicago for one or two days, and then to Salem, O., where I hope to reach on the 26th for a week's rest.

I have lost eight pounds in weight during this trip. The mercury has ranged from 88° to 108° in the shade, daily; but the association cannot know with certainty what is done in this region, unless it has some one to see and report the facts.

Under date of July 28, Mr. Street narrates his interview at Schell City, Missouri, with the owner of the stock-yards he had visited. He thanked Mr. Street for coming to see him, and said he would take measures without delay that would prevent the continuance of such treatment as Mr. Street had to report. He informed Mr. Street that when hay was furnished and charged by weight, many shippers did not allow cattle to have the quantity they needed, and he had adopted the rule of charging by the car-load for feed and water, and had ordered his men at the yards to furnish the animals with all they required of both.

Z. STREET.

Anti-Vivisection Bill.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1879.—In the House of Lords this evening.

Lord Truro moved the second reading of the Cruelty to Animals Bill. In doing so he informed

the House that he had taken up the matter in consequence of requisitions and petitions presented against the practice of vivisection by persons who, like himself, regarded the practice as cruel and immoral, and as one which did not offer to the public the advantages which the medical profession claimed for it. On evidence given before the royal commission on the subject, the noble lord denied that great medical and surgical discoveries had been made through vivisection, and he told the House that if the bill were thrown out that evening the opponents of vivisection would persevere until they secured its prohibition.

Lord Beauchamp, in moving the rejection of the bill, contended that the Act of 1877 had worked well, and that in the interests of humanity it would be unwise of the legislature to prohibit vivisection.

Lord Shaftesbury argued that the restrictions imposed by the bill of 1877 had not had the effect of preventing cruelty. It was known that some anaesthetics inflicted more pain than the operation itself, and we had now no security either for the use of any anaesthetic or for the use of one which did not itself inflict pain. He was glad to say that the question was taking a prominent position in Europe, even in Russia. It was urged—and he thought rightly—that the system had a tendency to brutalize the human heart, while it was impossible to imagine that science could be promoted by some of the brutal experiments which were inflicted on dogs and other animals by those who practised vivisection. He repudiated from the bottom of his soul the doctrine that the Almighty sanctioned the infliction of these refined tortures on any of His creatures.

The Bishop of Peterborough sympathized so completely with Lord Shaftesbury as to the duty imposed on us towards the lower animals, that he never felt more regret than he did in being obliged to differ from him in the conclusion at which the noble earl had arrived. Unnecessary pain to any animal he joined in condemning, but if it was lawful to put animals to the pain of death for the purpose of preserving human life by animal food, was it possible to contend that it was unlawful to put them to pain for the preservation of human life by the cure of disease? He had heard from the lips of one of our greatest surgeons that an operation which had been discovered in our own times, and by which thousands of human lives had been saved, was owing to observations made on twelve rabbits which had been subjected to vivisection. In the interests of humanity he deprecated the abolition of vivisection, though he would guard the practice by any conditions which might be thought necessary.

Lord Carnarvon pointed out that nothing could be more injudicious than to attempt too much in the direction of suppressing vivisection. The bill of 1876 had done much, and if the Home Secretary saw that its provisions were carried out, the abuse of the practice would be prevented.

Lord Cardwell, as Chairman of the Commission on Vivisection, vindicated the action of the Commissioners and the working of the present law.

Lord Aberdare, as one who had filled the office of President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, wished to explain that he would vote against the bill, as one which would prohibit vaccination and many useful operations. At the same time, he thought that the law against cruelty to animals, not by vivisection, but by other means, required amendment.

Lord Waveney expressed the opinion that the bill might be made a good one.

Their Lordships then divided on the second reading, when there appeared—

Contents,	16
Non-contents,	97
Majority,	—81

The Bill was accordingly rejected.—*London Times.*

NOTE.—In a late number of the "Anti-Vivisectionist" the statement of a great surgeon, quoted by the Bishop of Peterborough, is denied, and names and details are given in proof.—*Ed. O. D. A.*

Children's Department.

The Mules.

[From the "Nursery," for August, 1879. Published monthly by J. L. Shorey, Boston.]

The mules have been hard at work, dragging a large wagon, and they stop now to have a drink at the cool, pure fountain. Always give your cattle clean, fresh water, for they do not like to drink any other. They may at times be so thirsty that they will drink what they can get; but they do not like foul water any better than you do yourself.

An Evening Hymn.

Lord, should we oft forget to sing
A thankful evening hymn of praise,
This duty, they to mind might bring,
Who chirp among the bushy sprays.

For in their perches they retire,
When first the twilight waxeth dim;
And every night that sweet-voiced quire
Shuts up the daylight with a hymn.

Ten thousandfold more cause have we
To close each day with praiseful voice,
To offer thankful hearts to Thee
And in Thy mercies to rejoice.

—GEORGE WITHER, 1628.

Trusting.

O wise little birds! how do you know
The way to go—
Southward and northward, to and fro?

Far up in the ether piped they:
"We but obey
One who calleth us far away."

"He calleth and calleth year by year,
Now there, now here;
Ever He maketh the way appear."

Dear little birds, He calleth me
Who calleth ye;
Would that I might as trusting be!

Baby Elephant in Court.

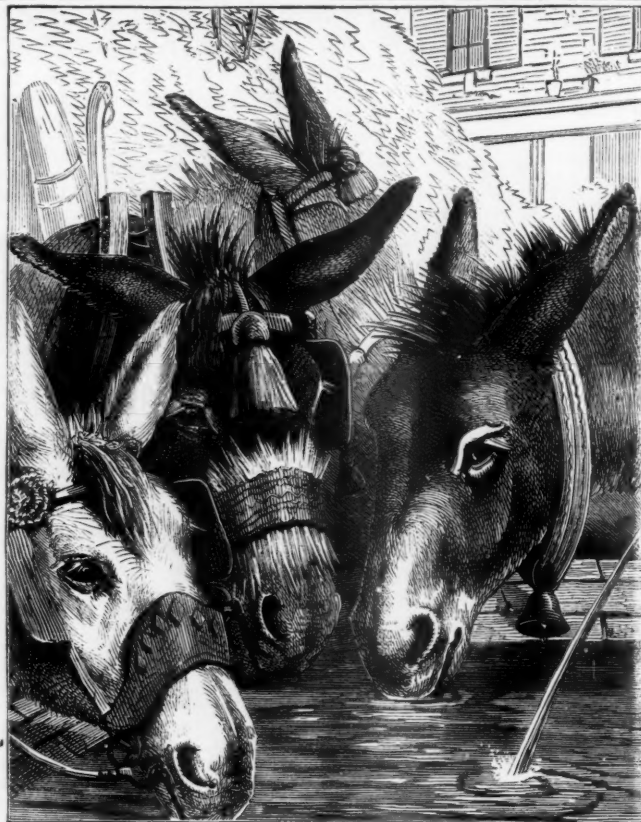
Thurman v. Bertram and Roberts, a peculiar and amusing case, was on trial in a London court recently. For, probably, the first time in the history of legal procedure, an elephant appeared in court and gave forcible, if dumb, testimony. The action was brought by a young lady against a firm of public caterers, to recover damages for personal injuries received through the alleged negligence of the defendants' servants. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 6th July, 1878, the plaintiff, her uncle, Mr. Palmer, and some other persons went in a wagonette to the Alexandra palace, where the Nubian encampment, with camels and elephants, etc., was then daily attracting large crowds. Some of the party went in to see the show, while others preferred the equally effective, but less costly proceeding of peeping through the gaps in the boards and standing upon their traps and looking over. The wagonette was drawn up on the carriage-walk, and Mr. Palmer admitted that he had allowed the reins to pass from his hands on to the splash-board. Just at the conclusion of the performance, the baby elephant, the above-mentioned witness, came out with its keeper, and, according to the plaintiff's case, frightened the pony by its "unsightly and unusual appearance." The pony accordingly bolted, and the plaintiff was thrown out of the back of the carriage and fractured her collar-bone.

George Kibble, the keeper, was the first witness called. He did not answer for some time, and Mr. Salter said, I am told that he is in charge of the elephant outside in Palace-yard, my lord.

Baron Pollock—Pray do not let him leave the elephant. [Laughter.]

Mr. Salter—I believe the baby elephant has exclusively amiable manners and that he will come into court, and get into the witness-box.

Baron Pollock—If so, I think it very desirable that we should see him.



THE MULES.

From "The Nursery."

Kibble then entered the box and was sworn, and said he was bringing the baby out by the ear, as usual, after the performance on the day in question. He was a "baby"—that was under ten years old. Elephants grow till they were 43.

Mr. Hall—The average age, I believe, is from 100 to 150 years.

His Lordship—Do you know that of your personal experience, Mr. Hall?

Mr. Hall—Happily not, my lord. [Laughter.] The baby elephant than walked into court himself, with bells on his head, following Kibble in the most perfect way. He threaded his way through the "mazes of the law," in the body of a crowded court in the most wonderful and clever fashion, like the most accomplished Queen's Counsel, and caused some consternation by making his exit at the other side, where no passage had been cleared in the crowd, while he stood, a mute witness for the defence, before the jury.

Mr. E. Jones said, cross-examining, "I have no questions to ask," which caused a roar of laughter.

Mr. Salter—That is, I am thankful to say, the last witness in the case.

Baron Pollock—Cannot you come to some arrangement in the case?

Mr. Salter—My clients would be willing to pay the young lady's doctors' bills, my lord, but I am instructed not to consent to any verdict that would convey the stigma of negligence on the defendants or their servants.

Mr. Day then, who had meanwhile come into court, consulted with his client, the offer was accepted, and a juror was withdrawn.

His Lordship—That is very proper, as the elephant has come to offer his apologies in person. [Renewed laughter.]—London report, quoted in Boston Advertiser.

THE strength of an ordinary elephant is equal to that of 147 men.

The Frog and Hen.

A hen was cackling from her nest,
A frog lay in his pond at rest,
And thus the chattering niddy
Addressed himself to biddy:
"You much annoy me with your chatter,
What on earth can be the matter?
And why is this disturbance made?"
"Simply because an egg I've laid."
"Only an egg! and such a row?"
"Only an egg; I do avow.
You seem great umbrage to take
At hearing the noise I have to make
While I have nothing to say
At your croaking night and day.
Leave me, then, a useful hen,
To announce the good I do to men;
While you, sir, who are only a swell,
Hold your tongue, you've nothing to tell."
—American Poultry Yard.

Harold's Questions.

Warm and cheery glowed the firelight,
Cold and dark the day outside;
Shivering, I sought the shelter
Of the pleasant fire's side.

Gazing at the glowing back-log,
Lost in thought I sat alone;
Presently I heard a footfall,
And a tiny presence shone

Bright before me. Three-years Harold
Dropped beside me on the rug;
Golden head and slender figure
Curled up to me close and snug.

Thoughtful blue eyes beamed upon me,
Pretty, rosy lips outspoke,
"Are you got a mamma, lady?"

"No," the answer sad I make.

Lips and eyes both ask together,
"Got a sister? Got a brother?"
And I answer, "Dear, I've neither
Brother, sister, living mother!"

Bright eyes widen for a moment,
Wander down upon the floor,
Gaze into the glowing embers;
Seeks he from his childish lore

Comfort for the lonely lady:

Ah! he's found it in that log!
Looking up he questions gravely,
"Well, then, are you got a dog?"

—Margaret P. Smith, in Golden Rule.

The Hare and the Tortoise.

A Hare one day ridiculed the short feet and slow pace of the Tortoise. The latter, laughing, said: "Though you be swift as the wind, I will beat you in a race." The Hare, deeming her assertion to be simply impossible, assented to the proposal; and they agreed that the Fox should choose the course, and fix the goal. On the day appointed for the race they started together. The Tortoise never for a moment stopped, but went on with a slow but steady pace straight to the end of course. The Hare, trusting to his native swiftness, cared little about the race, and lying down by the wayside, fell fast asleep. At last waking up, and moving as fast as he could, he saw the Tortoise had reached the goal, and was comfortably dozing after her fatigue.—Æsop.

WHEN he came he was little, and round, and fat, and "cunning," and everybody loved him for his very helplessness. As he grew in stature and in age he became mischievous and troublesome, and it was hard to bear patiently with his mad pranks. But time sobered him, there came into his face an expression that told of mingled courage and kindness. He was tender with the little ones, and loving to all; and the other day, when an accident befell him, those whom he had most tried were most devoted in their attentions and sympathy. Humanity would be better if more men had a face as kindly and a heart as true. He is only a dog.—Transcript.

A parrot has died of a broken heart in the town of Ballston Spa, N. Y. It had been in the family of a good man for a quarter of a century, and never had been known to swear. About a fortnight ago the head of the household went to Minnesota. The parrot would not be comforted. It ate nothing. It did nothing but moan and screech, "Where is Joe?"—New York Tribune.

George T. Angell.

We avail ourselves of a brief biography of Mr. Angell in the Chicago "Humane Journal" for November, 1876:—

Mr. Angell was born in Southbridge, Worcester County, Massachusetts, June 5th, 1823. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1846, commencing the study of the law with the Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, who was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and continuing it in the office of Charles G. Loring, Esq., a distinguished counsellor of the Massachusetts bar. He also studied at the Harvard University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, formed a co-partnership with Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, of Boston, an eminent lawyer of the State, and was soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice.

In 1861 several cases of extreme cruelty to dumb animals led him to provide by will, that a portion of his property, after his decease, should be devoted to circulating in schools, and elsewhere, information calculated to secure for them a higher protection.

In 1868 Mr. Angell entered upon the work of protecting animals in Massachusetts, and with Mrs. Wm. Appleton, and others, founded the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which he was elected President, which office he has held ever since.

In 1869 he visited Europe, partly for the restoration of his health, but largely in the interests of humanity. He was received most cordially by the British Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before which he made an exhibition of his plans and related a history of the work already accomplished in the United States.

He found in London a most distinguished and efficient ally in the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Mr. Angell from the start saw the absolute necessity of humane education. He proposed, and during the first nine months edited, "OUR DUMB ANIMALS," the first periodical of its kind in the world. The Massachusetts society printed two hundred thousand copies of its first number.

In England he urged the Royal Society to establish "The Animal World," and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to form the "Ladies' Humane Educational Committee of England." That committee has given a wide circulation to humane literature in Great Britain.

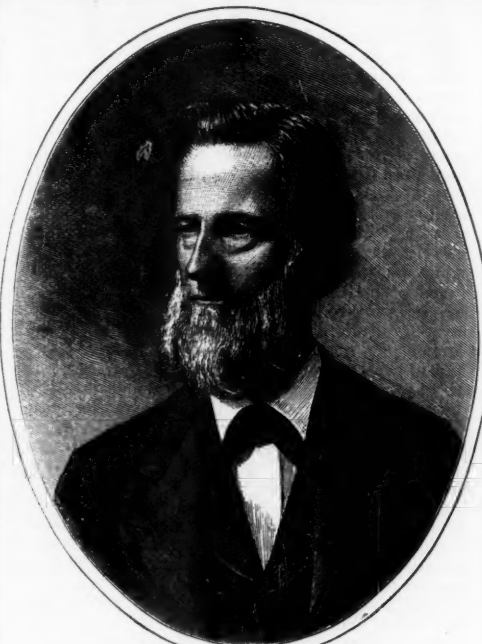
In 1869 he attended and took an active part in the congress of the Societies of the world at Zurich, Switzerland.

In 1870 he went to Chicago, and organized the Illinois Humane Society.

Since his return from Europe he has written various pamphlets, among them are "Five Questions Answered," "Transportation of Animals," "Protection of Animals," "The Check-Rein," &c., &c. He has written also many articles for the press. He has addressed more than a hundred audiences upon the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, among which were the Legislatures of several States; conventions of clergymen and teachers; scientific meetings, and various colleges and normal schools. He is an honorary member of a large number of European Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

As a director of the American Social Science Association, he has given much time to the investigation of the growth and increase of crime in the United States, and to the means of preventing it, delivering many lectures upon the subject before conventions and associations, besides writing for the newspapers on the same subject.

He has, also, of late given much time to investigating and publishing information in regard to the adulteration of human food, and in advocating the organization of Public Health Associations.



GEORGE T. ANGELL.

"He has also been connected with various charitable organizations for the relief of the poor. But the principal portion of his spare time during the past eleven years has been given, gratuitously, to the protection of dumb animals, because he thinks they are most neglected, and because he believes that humane work in their behalf has a direct bearing upon the welfare of man."

Mr. Angell, as chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Humane Association, after its last meeting at Baltimore, gave fifteen addresses before large audiences in Baltimore, Richmond, and Washington, in behalf of protecting animals.

He is a son of a clergyman, adding another name to the long list of men widely known for humane labors, whose fathers were teachers in the church.

His tracts have had a wide circulation wherever the claims of animals have received attention, and have made his name as familiar as a household word in that large field of humane labor. Translations of some of them have been made in the French, German, Italian, and Danish languages, and probably others. They have also been reprinted in India, Australia, and South Africa.

It has rarely been the good fortune of any reformers to see so much fruit from their labors as have the leaders of this merciful cause, but as Mr. Angell is yet in full vigor, and much remains to be done, we may hope for many years more of active service in its behalf.

We give brief extracts from the tracts we have referred to.

Is it not more important to form societies for the protection of men than animals?

In answer to this question I would say, that, from the first dawning of civilization to the present time, the great study of mankind in all nations has been *how best to protect men*. For this have been parliaments, congresses, and legislatures;

armies, navies, and fortifications; courts, magistrates, and innumerable police; churches, schools, and Sunday schools; home missions and foreign missions; almshouses and reformatory schools; peace societies and great secret charitable organizations; hospitals for the sick, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the insane, and inebriate; prisoners' aid societies, children's aid societies, provident aid societies, employment bureaus; homes for the poor, aged, orphans, and consumptives: all these, and many others, ever laboring for the protection of men; while until within the last half century there was not in the whole world a single society for the protection of animals.

Throwing out of the account churches, schools, secret charitable societies, almshouses, and all the other charitable protections and provisions afforded by government and law, there still remain in our own city of Boston, at the present time, one hundred and thirty-four (134) organizations, supported by private benevolence, for the protection of men; while there is only one (1) for the protection of animals.

Why should animals receive special protection? First, for their own sake; second, because protection to animals is protection to men. Whoever investigates this subject will find—

First, that, in our various forms of transportation, animals are subjected to such cruelty that hundreds of thousands of them die and become diseased on the passage, and that the meats of these dead and diseased animals cannot be detected in our markets; and that, by the testimony of numerous medical authorities and health officers, the eating of them has been shown to produce sickness and sometimes death.

Second, that about a hundred millions of cattle, sheep, and swine are killed in this country every year for food, and most of them with great and unnecessary cruelty; that they are often kept without food a long time before killing; that they are dragged or driven into bloody slaughter-houses, knowing that they are to be killed, and struggling to escape, and often into slaughter-houses where other animals have just been killed, and are in process of being dressed; that calves are bled before they are killed, for the purpose of whitening the veal; that swine are killed without being first stunned. He will find that all these things are avoided in the better slaughter-houses of Europe, and that all of these affect the meats of animals, making them unwholesome, and sometimes dangerous.

Third, that not only the quantity, but also the quality, of milk depends on the manner in which cows are treated. If starved, frozen, or kept without sunshine, exercise, or companions, they are liable to become diseased; and their milk and its products are likely to produce sickness, and have produced death.

Fourth, that our crops depend largely on the preservation of birds; that, in this country, birds are decreasing, and insects increasing; and that it has become very important to secure additional protection for our birds and their nests.

Fifth, that our horses are subjected to great cruelties; and that both they and our dogs, when they have become old, are too often killed cruelly, instead of by a single shot or blow, or by chloroform, as practiced by officers of animal-protection societies.

"In the better time coming, I am sure many of these wrongs must cease, and that doctrine which Christ taught in his Sermon on the Mount, 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy,' will come to be more earnestly preached in our churches, and more generally taught in our schools.

In the meantime it is my duty to work; and in pursuance of that duty, I have come before this meeting of American scholars held in the interests of social science, to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves, and in their behalf to ask you to encourage and aid this work."

The Birds and Fruits.

"When the public mind in Rhode Island becomes sufficiently expanded and enlightened to introduce into our public schools the system of moral culture recently recommended in Congress by Senator Burnside, and children are taught to protect and foster the lower animals, instead of abusing, persecuting and murdering them, we may expect to see the feathered tribes that are so essential to the health and productiveness of our fruit trees and the vegetable kingdom generally, again increase to a point of usefulness that will renew the old-time fecundity of our orchards, fields and gardens, including the pear, peach and plum, as was the case a century ago, but not probably before then.

"I may here remark that enclosed with my orchard are grounds planted with trees of seventeen acres, in which I have never allowed any shooting for forty or more years. The consequence of this has been that great numbers of birds harbor within them, and no doubt protect my fruit from worms and insects, besides rendering the grounds vocal with variegated music superior to any that man or woman can perform or bestow. Whilst almost every orchard on the island is more or less injured annually by canker worms, I have never known one to trespass on mine."—*J. R. Hazard.*

*[For Our Dumb Animals.]
Water for Birds.*

If our friends will place shallow pans of water in their gardens, they will find great enjoyment in seeing the birds flock to the pans for bathing and drinking. The water should be changed often. Persons without gardens can place the pan on the top of a piazza or porch, and the birds will find it. This should also be always done for all pets: dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, &c., &c. This necessity of nature is often neglected.

A Horse's Danger Signal.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Fortwengler, a farmer living in Richland township, called at the "Pioneer Press" office with a statement showing the remarkable sagacity of a mare in the presence of danger. On Thursday morning his son placed two brood mares and colts in a pasture near a tamarack swamp on his farm. The pasture and swamp were separated by a deep ditch, and at one point a bridge was laid across the ditch, but this was raised after the mares had been placed in pasture. The son returned and joined his father—the two continuing at work in a cornfield at some distance from the pasture until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he was surprised to see one of the mares, called Kate, running rapidly toward him, having leaped across the wide ditch. After reaching Mr. Fortwengler, in great excitement, the mare neighed twice, then wheeled about and ran off again in the direction of the pasture. Mr. Fortwengler remarked to his son: "There must be something wrong with the colts," and started after the mare followed by his dog. Upon reaching a high ridge of ground running along the edge of a swamp, he saw Kate standing on the south side of the ditch and the other on the north side. Mr. Fortwengler thought he saw one of the colts standing about one rod and a half from Kate, but when he approached nearer he found the supposed colt to be a large wolf. Upon seeing Mr. Fortwengler the wolf jumped across the ditch, and was chased off by the dog. The two mares held their positions on either side of the ditch, and when Mr. Fortwengler came up to them, he found the two colts standing in two feet of water in the ditch; into which they had evidently been driven by the wolf. They were out of sight, and the sagacious mare warned her owner of their danger in her own peculiar way, but at an eminently opportune moment. — *St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press, June 6.*

I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
His mercy underlies.

—*Whittier.**A Sagacious Poodle.*

I have just received a letter from the vicar of Carn, which relates an instance of mental reflection on the part of a poodle dog that has the merit of admitting neither of mal-observation nor unconscious exaggeration. The vicar's friend—a canon whose name I have at present no express permission to publish—went to visit a cousin, who owned the poodle dog. I will conclude by telling the rest of the story in my correspondent's own words: "The poodle, whose name is Mori, went into the dining-room with them, and kept quietly under the table till the end of lunch, when he begged for a little food, and he was given a small shred of beef. They returned to the drawing-room, while the servant cleared away, and the beef was taken into the larder. The dog did not think he had his fair share. Now, he had been taught to stand on his hind legs, put his paw on a lady's waist, and hand her into the dining-room. He adopted the same tactics with my friend, the canon, but the sagacious dog, instead of steering for the dining-room, led him in the direction of the larder, along the passage, down steps, etc., and did not halt until he brought him to the larder, and, after giving him a piece of beef, the canon went upstairs, and refused again to be led down as before. Finding he could not prevail on the visitor to make the second excursion to the larder, he went out into the hall, took in his teeth Canon —'s hat from off the hall table, and carried it under the shelf in the larder, where the coveted beef lay out of his reach. There he was found with the hat, waiting for its owner, and expecting another savory bit when he should come for his hat."—*Nature.*

A Poodle Pleading in Court.

George Montgomery leaned back in a stupor against the railings in the Essex Market Police Court. He was a stalwart, able-bodied man, dressed in a 'longshoreman's jumper and carrying a tin pail in his hand. At his feet lay a black-eyed poodle dog, with his snow-white hair cut short. It watched its master closely, and affectionately wagged its bushy tail when he stumbled against the rail.

"I found the prisoner," said Officer Curran, "lying drunk at the corner of Delancey and Chrystie streets at eight o'clock this morning. This little dog sat by his side and barked and snapped at every one that passed by. I was asked to kill it, but when it saw me it wagged its tail, came up to me, pointed its nose at its master and barked and run ahead of me as I took the man to the station. It followed us in and crept into the cell before we could even stop it. It has sat by its master's side all day and followed him here.

Justice Bixby smiled as he heard the officer's story, and, leaning over his desk, saw the little poodle looking straight at him.

"Judge, this is my dog," said Montgomery. "I live at 25 Prince street, and have had this dog three years. It never leaves me."

"You should be ashamed of yourself," replied Justice Bixby. "I would give you the full extent of the law but for this poor little dog. I will hold you until you are sober. That you escape with so much you may thank your dog."

It is against the rules of the prison to permit a dog in the cells, and the keepers drove off the little poodle. It whined and yelped as it saw its master disappear. Officer Curran taking pity on the faithful animal, picked it up and carried it away in his arms.—*New York Sun.*

Dogs are trained to smuggle laces from Belgium into France, and some of them exhibit great intelligence. The dog starts when it is dark; finds out where the customs' officers are. If he meets only one on his road he will fight him, if he cannot otherwise force his way through; but if he is not strong enough for a battle royal, he hides himself behind a tree or a hedge or a bush, and waits patiently for a favorable opportunity. Arrived at his destination, he takes care to see that the coast is clear before delivering his goods.

Cases Investigated by Office Agents in July.

Whole number of complaints received, 145; viz., Beating, 13; overworking and overloading, 14; overdriving, 4; driving when lame or galled, 63; failing to provide proper food and shelter, 6; torturing, 7; driving when diseased, 9; cruelly transporting, 3; general cruelty, 36.
Remedied without prosecution, 48; warnings issued, 47; not substantiated, 30; not found, 6; anonymous, 1; under investigation, 3; prosecuted, 10; convicted, 5; pending trial, 1.
Animals killed, 23; taken from work, 39.

Receipts by the Society in July.

FINES.
Justices' Court.—Stoughton, \$20; Waltham, \$30; Westfield, \$1.
Municipal Court.—Boston (2 cases), \$10; Brighton District, (3 cases), \$28; Roxbury District, \$5.
Witness fees, \$3.10. Total, \$95.10.

MEMBERS AND DONORS.

Mrs. William Appleton, \$350; Miss A. Wigglesworth, \$250; J. Arthur Beebe, \$50; Wm. Amory, \$50; A. Firth, \$25; Mrs. H. C. Mason, \$5; J. C. Phillips, \$5; J. W. Gilroy, \$5; H. S. Chase, \$5; Mrs. S. A. Whitney, \$5; H. P. Willis, \$2; Mrs. C. S. Rogers, \$2; Miss Palfrey, \$1; Mrs. Gale, \$50. Total, \$755.50.

SUBSCRIBERS.

B. B. Tobie, \$10; M. B. Linton, \$10; Z. Bonnet, \$5; Mrs. G. W. Gordon, \$2; Mrs. J. L. Stanton, \$2; Rev. Pelham Williams, \$2; Stephen Brownwell, \$1.25; R. Sanford, \$2; Dr. M. W. Weld, \$2; W. H. Bange, \$5; A. W. Austin, \$2.

ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Mrs. W. Hilliard, Miss E. M. M. Wentworth, Mrs. E. M. Dunham, Mrs. M. P. O'Connor, Dr. G. N. Thompson, Gilman Cheney & Co., Miss A. P. Wiggins, S. Whitney. Total, \$49.25.

OTHER SUMS.

Interest, \$35; T. J. Dowse, Trustee, \$10. Total, \$45.
Total received in July, \$1,751.12.

"A DOG FANCIER," takes exception to Prof. Huxley's assertion that "one of the most curious peculiarities of the dog-mind is its inherent snobishness, shown by the regard paid to external respectability. The dog who barks furiously at a beggar will let a well-dressed man pass him without opposition." He says that the facts are that only the dogs of well-dressed persons acts so. Dogs accustomed to men in rags bark not at beggars, but at persons clothed in sleek broadcloth.

Calm Me.

Calm Soul of all things! make it mine
To feel, amid the city's jar,
That there abides a peace of thine
Man did not make, and cannot mar!

The will to neither strive nor cry,
The power to feel with others give!
Calm, calm me more! nor let me die
Before I have begun to live.

—*Matthew Arnold.*

Our Dumb Animals.

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Active Annual, 10 00	Branch, 1 00

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